attributed to the photo-multiplier crystal combination, it may possibly represent a lack of exact linearity in the crystal light output-energy relationship for low energies.

In Fig. 2(*D*) is shown the 29-kev x-ray of Xe, obtained with a somewhat larger gain setting of the linear amplifier. From the resolution of this low energy line (50 percent), and other considerations, it has been possible to reconstruct approximately the pulse-height scale in terms of the numbers of electrons collected from the cathode. It is interesting to note that the noise level rises rapidly only below pulse heights corresponding to 3 or 4 electrons collected by the first dynode (or approximately 5 kev on the calibration curve[5]).

This project has been assisted by the National Research Council of Canada.

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The Gamma-Radiation of Ba^{131}

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July 10, 1950

FOR determination of the energies of gamma-rays less abundant than the 496-kev gamma-ray of Ba^{131} barium nitrate was activated with the highest neutron flux available at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The gamma-radiation intensity of Ba^{131} received was about twice that of the previous activation. The barium was chemically purified and after disintegration of Ba^{133} was studied with a thin-lens spectrometer. A broad increase in the counting rate of photo-electrons was observed in the range corresponding to 180 to 220 kev indicating the presence of several gamma-rays. Only two peaks were sufficiently strong to define clearly the photo-electron energies. These peaks are shown in Fig. 1. The separation of peaks indicates that they are *K* and *L* peaks of a single gamma-ray of 213.5±2 kev. The energy values of this gamma-ray were calculated on the basis of averages, of several runs, for the *K* peak of 213.2±1 kev and for the *L* peak of 213.8±2 kev. The probable error was determined from the uncertainty in estimating exact peak positions. The 213.5-kev gamma-ray determined by the spectrometer probably corresponds to the previously reported gamma-ray of energy 220±10 kev found by absorption measurements.[1]

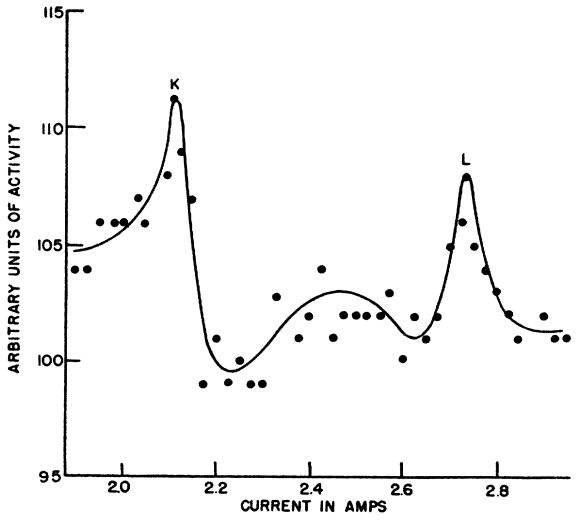

FIG. 1. Barium 131—*K* and *L* photo-electron peaks of 213.5±2-kev gamma-rays—lead radiator.

The authors sincerely appreciate the activation of the barium by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The financial assistance given by the Graduate School and the Development Fund of The Ohio State University is gratefully acknowledged.

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A Method for Measuring Paramagnetic Absorption on Small Samples

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October 2, 1950

WE have found it possible to make absorption measurements on very small samples of paramagnetic material.

In our apparatus, the two side arms of a magic tee are each terminated by a cavity. The cavity containing the sample is rectangular in shape and operates on the TE_{011} mode; the other one is a cylindrical TE_{011} resonator with means provided to vary its *Q*-factor within large limits, making it possible to set the resonance amplitude at the same value in both cavities. By tuning them to slightly different frequencies, and using a frequency sweep on the Klystron, we get the two resonance curves side by side on the oscilloscope. With a suitable vertical gain, amplitude comparison can thus be made quite accurately.

Using this apparatus, we found for the absorption of $MnSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ a value somewhat different from that given by Cummerow *et al.*[1] The shape of our curve (Fig. 1) seems to be

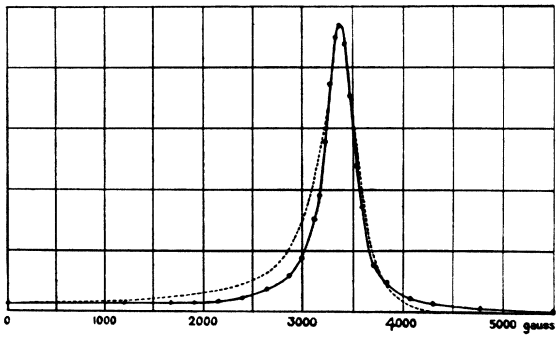

FIG. 1. Absorption curve of $MnSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$.

closer to the theoretical curve of Frenkel; the normal paramagnetic susceptibility, χ, obtained from the integrated surface under the curve (0.25×10^{-25} cm³/ion) also fits better with direct measurement.

We would suggest as a possible explanation for this discrepancy that the resonant rotation of the polarization plane[2] in the cavity when it is filled with a paramagnetic salt will tend to change the *Q*-factor. Our method seems to be free from this objection, as we used only thin samples in the vicinity of the walls.

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